And I think of a bygone summer, when was a happy bride. I worked in the little kitchen; you tilled the fertile land! For the rainy days a-coming, we tolled and saved and planned.

Back in the little farmhouse! And memory brings to view A cozy room, scant furnished, and a table spread for two Back in the little farmhouse, haunted with mem'ries sweet,

I see familiar faces, and list for the tread of Back in the little farmhouse, dingy, and old, and brown,

(Not like the newer dwelling, up in the Ten years have gone, my dearest, and we come again to-day

To tread familiar footpaths, in the morning cool and gray. Back at the little farmhouse, we seem to

have younger grown; The yards are the same, my dearest, and the grass is newly mown; The stock in the river pasture at the same ence corner stop.

And the corn is a-waving calmly, but oh, 'tls another crop!

Back from the little farmhouse we turn with a weary sigh. And we brush away the tears, dear, but we do not mention why Back in the little farmhouse, time sped o

Our love grows firmer, dearest, that we keep this mem'ry sweet.
-Flora Hazelton Bailey, in Minneapolis Housekeeper.

NATIONAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPE

## A CLEVER TRAP

By Claude Oliver 

DATH is a beautiful little place on hat famous river made dear to the cried, jeeringly. hearts of all the world, because on its banks Shakespeare was born. It is in a fertile valley, surrounded by tow- if you interrupt me again I shall not gring hills whose verdant sides make a restful picture for wearied eyes.

"Sixty or 70 years ago it was a favorite resort for health and pleasureseekers, who found there something that they were not seeking. It was or 'The Mystery of the Second Edwin the scene of a series of the most mys- Drood. terious robberies that baffled the keenest sleuth-hounds of the detective

Just as I entered the parlor I heard my English friend relating the above ant of one of Europe's titled families. to his little companion, who was listening to his words just as I have often pictured Desdemona listening to the recitals of the love-mad Moor.

I knew that the big, fine-looking Englishman was deeply in love with out little brown American wren, and that he could have wished me in Halifax rather than have a company of

"That sounds like a possible romance," I said to myself as I pricked up my ears like a war horse at the first sound of the bugle's call; and I sat demurely down and took out pencil and paper.

The little brown wren was sitting with her hands clasped around her knees, and her pretty, dark head poised to one side. She turned her sweet head slightly toward me and

smiled a cordial welcome. Not so her handsome Englishman! He frowned at me until his scowl was like a thundercloud

"Oh, you needn't look at me like that, Dr. Gilbert," I said saucily, mak- talented English poet painted in his ing a little moue at him, and thrusting lines: my chin defiantly outward. "I am here to stay until I hear the end of that fish

"Go away," he said with mock anger. "If you say that to me again," I cried threateningly, "I'll sit right down at the piano and play There'll Be a

Hot Time in the Old Town To-Night.' I knew how the doctor hated that song, and by this means I always used to cow him into submission. We were stopping at a boarding house in the mountains of Tennessee, and we had all become like one large family and said what we liked to each other in our playful way.

As I uttered my fearful threat the doctor dropped his hands helplessly at Bath has never since known. his sides, drew down the corners of his mouth and made himself look the very picture of fear and submission.

"I've never turned my back to the enemy's guns." he said in a serio-comic tone, "but I always quail before the fire of a woman's eyes." "Well, if you will proceed with the

romance I will turn the fire of my eyes on Wrennie," I said playfully, "while I take it down, skeleton-like. Then I will weave it into a story. "And now 'perceed with the prece-

dence." I added dictatorily. But he didn't proceed. He only sat and looked at Wrennie as if he would like to "drink her into the waste places of his soul."

"Wrennie, will you kindly command that slave of yours to finish his recital for my benefit? Here am I at the very verge of despair for material to make Raleigh died on the scaffold; Spenser. the pot boil, and this wretched old the charming, died in want; the death brain of mine won't budge an inch. of Collins was through neglect, first It's like Jamie's old donkey; when it gets tired it won't 'go' for love or

"Resume your story, doctor," she said, sweetly. And the big man immediately obeyed. Love is a wonderful mystery.

4 "Well-but where was I at?" the doctor laughingly questioned, while he looked askance at Wrennie to see how | for a trifle to save him from the grip she would take his slang.

saying that 60 or 70 years ago Bath was | bon, without a stone to mark the spot; the scene of a series of mysterious rob-

"Every day some man or woman | pounds; Butler lived a life of penury would find himself or herself relieved and died poor; Chatterton, the child of a valuable watch, or brooch, or brace- of genius and misfortune, destroyed let, or money, and not the slightest | himself .- Homiletic Review. clew could be found to the robbery. The most noted detectives were continually baffled, and the mystery grew

deeper and darker. "Finally a young man presented himself to the head of the detective forces nd offered his services to ferret out of \$1,500 per week for three months the seemingly fathomless mystery. The to appear with a melodramatic comyoung man was tall and angular, and pany. This offer he has declined. Just awkward. But he had a head like after Jesse was arrested and released Napoleon Bonaparte's, and the head on bond he was offered a big salary of the detective force, in sheer despera- to take the star part in a train robbery tion over all the other failures, told play. He paid no attention to the the young man he might try his hand. offer.

At that time the best English farmers aressed like the caricatures of John Bull; and Fielding, the new detective, conceived the idea of acting the role of a well-to-do farmer, with pockets full of money and anxious to 'paint the town red.' There was one drawback to his clever scheme; for Fielding was tall and thin, while the typical John Bull was just the opposite. However, with the aid of a pillow or two and various other paraphernalia he soon had himself rigged 'to the queen's taste'-big stomach, loose pockets with flap unbuttoned and hanging open; rattling his money with his left hand while he walked along gaping up at the houses, and whistling a tune that

savored strongly of rusticity. "Strolling leisurely along, and pre tending to be very 'green' and to have eyes for nothing but the houses and signs, he was on the qui vive for suspicious looking characters.

"Suddenly he felt a slight tremor near his right-hand pocket, which was

flaring temptingly open. "The tremor was so very slight that only the most sensitive nerves could have detected it. He pretended not to notice anything and continued to lounge along unceremoniously and indifferently, never quivering even the muscle of an eyelid, until he knew the hand was well in-then he clapped his own over it, whipped out a revolver, shoved it into the face of his captive, and said sternly: 'Surrender, my man; I've got you now."

"But his 'man' had no notion of yielding so readily. He gave one quick, sudden jerk in the desperate hope of freeing his imprisoned hand. But the jerk was instantly followed by a sharp scream of pain, as he felt what seemed to him like barbed arrows piercing the tender flesh of his white | etc., as mentioned in the Book of Kings. hand that was soft and dainty as a

"The ingenious detective had sewed a number of fish hooks in his pocket with the points arranged in such a way that the hand would be firmly hooked in attempting to withdraw it."

"Oh-I said it was a fish story."

"A fish hook story, my dear madam, he replied, with assumed dignity. "But finish the story and then you can't write it, and then you'll have no pot

"I'll send it unfinished and call it 'The Second Mystery of Edwin Drood.'

"Well, it is of no use to threaten a woman—at least a woman like you—so I'll finish the story just to spite you. "The robber proved to be a descend-



FELT A TREMOR NEAR HIS POCKET He was one of those men whom the

'With smooth dissimulation skilled to A devil's purpose with an angel's face.'

"He had been mingling with the best element at Bath.

"All the women, with their usual enthusiasm and lack of prudence-where a handsome, dashing, fascinating man s concerned-had received him into their most exclusive circles with smiles

"And he had been robbing them even while whispering pretty nothings into their listening ears.

"He was tried, proven to be one of the world's most notorious robbers. convicted and sentenced. The capture created a sensation, the like of which

"Fielding's name blazed into sudden fame and he was ever afterward employed on all the most difficult casesone of which was the capture of a notorious female forger, who had set all Bath wild with her beauty and her voice."-N. O. Times-Democrat.

Genius in Distress. Homer was a beggar; Plautus turned a mill; Terence was a slave; Boetius died in jail; Pan. Jorghese had 14 trades and yet starved with them all: Tasso was often distressed for five shillings; Bentivoglio was refused admittance into a hospital he had himself erected; Cervantes died of hunger, and Vagelas left his body to the surgeons to pay his debts as far as the money would go; Bacon lived a life of meanness and distress; Sir Walter causing mental derangement; Milton sold his copyright of "Paradise Lost" for £15 at three payments and finished life in obscurity; Dryden lived in poverty and distress; Otway died prematurely, and through hunger; Lee died in the street; Steele lived a life of perfect warfare with bailiffs; Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield" was sold of the law; Fielding lies in the burying "Oh, yes! Now I remember. I was ground of the English factory at Lis-Savage died in prison at Bristol, where he was confined for a debt of eight

See a Star in Jesse James.

Jesse James is not only making big profits out of his notoriety through his business at his cigar stand at Kansas City, Mo., but he has received an offer

## The Monetary Problem.

The Gold Standard Historically Con sidered by Prof. Ghosh, of Calcutta, India.

In order that we may clearly understand the evil nature of the monometalic system as well as its inherent and abhorrent dishonesty, it is only necessary that we consider the subject of money in its historic and economic re-

Let it not be supposed for a moment that the bimetallic theory in its elementary principles is a new-fangled idea, an untried experiment of economists, working in their solitary chambers, utterly unconscious of the actual monetary condition of the world. It is really as old as the hills-at least as old as King Solomon. One cannot do better than quote the researches of Prof. Max Muller on this subject: Solomon, meeting with the same difficulty that we do now, namely, the depreciation of silver and the disrupture of the trade with India (curious how history repeats itself!) acted wisely (in this case history does not repeat itself!) and performed an act of true bimetalism by consenting to receive taxes in either gold or silver, in spite of the depreciation of the latter metal, at a fixed ratio, viz., 131/2 to 1. The silver thus obtained was sent to India (Ophir in the Bible) to buy precious stones, ivory

Without, however, going 3,000 years back, we may safely say that the discovery of America is the first landmark in the history of bimetallism. Every schoolchild knows that soon after the discovery of the silver mines of Potosi, whole fleets of Spanish galleons came home laden with silver, and flooded Europe with it. The act of filtration from Spain into the other states of Europe was performed in the ordinary course of trade, helped no doubt as regards England by the prowess and activity of Drake, Frobisher, and their valiant compeers. The enormous increase in the supply of silver as compared with gold during the sixteenth century may be judged from the fact that whereas the annual production of silver increased from £425,000 at the beginning of the century to £3,700,000 at the end, the annual production of gold during the same period increased from £800,000 to £1,000,000 only. Had such an enormous difference in the relative supply of the two metals taken place under the present system of gold regard to gold would have come tumbling down and dwindled away to a vanishing point in "less than no time." They were wise, however, in those benighted days, and allowed free coinage of both metals, both being legal tender in a fixed ratio. The ratio was 11 to 1 at the beginning of the century. but the great supply of silver led to its being 12 to 1 at the end of the century. Of course these rates were not fixed by international agreement, for the days of monetary conferences had not dawned, but were merely the algebraical averages of the different ratios prevailing in the different countries of Europe. It must, however, be mentioned that these various rates of the different countries of Europe were very nearly equal-in fact being identically the same within certain groups of states. It was obviously to the interest of these countries to have rates as nearly the same as possible. For otherwise each country would have lost one or other of the two metals—except for the expense of transit-according to Gresham's law.

Since the last 25 years the value of silver in relation to gold has fallen by more than 50 per cent.; i. e., whereas formerly it took 151/2 ounces of silver to buy one ounce of gold, it now takes about 32 ounces of silver to buy one of gold. Hence the question is, what can be the cause or causes of this depreciation of silver, of this appreciation of gold, or, if you prefer it, we shall not quarrel about phrases and say "of this divergence between gold and silver?" Monometallists swear that gold has done nothing, that it is perfectly innocent, and lay the whole blame upon silver. That, they say, is the true culprit; that it has fallen by its own fault, by being produced too muchbut gold has remained exactly where it was. Bimetallists, on the other hand. maintain that the relative supply of both metals has not altered, but the relative demand has. Now it is easy enough to decide between the parties as to which is right and which is wrong. Bimetallists say that the supply of gold is about where it was before, but that there has been created an artificial increase in its demand by countries like Germany, Austria and more recently Japan, etc. If this be the case, then we would naturally expect a scarcity of gold in these and all other countries having a gold standardfor the same quantity of gold would now be wanted by more people-and in consequence a fall in the prices of commodities in general in those countries. because more commodities would now be competing against the same quantity of money. This is exactly what has taken place, viz.: a fall in the prices of commodities in general in countries having a gold standard. Again, bimetallists say that silver has stood nearly where it was before; that it has not been overproduced. Now, if this is the case, we should expect to see much the same quantity of silver except that the silver, displaced by gold in Europe, might have found its way into these countries-in conseof those commodities which are imported from gold countries) would remain unchanged. Now we know that this is exactly the case, as all must admit who know anything about conditions in silver-using countries. Prices have not declined there as they have in

ward. They have at least remained where they were. If monometalists be right when they say that the sole cause of the present errors you make!" disturbance is the overproduction of "What of it? Aren't they as good as silver, then the stock of silver in the those your mother used to make?"world should have been doubled since | Chicago Record.

contrary, their tendency has been up-

ITS INHERENT DISHONESTY. | 1873-the stock of gold remaining much the same-to have produced a fall in silver within that period by half! Now if we remember that there is not less than 3,700,000,000 ounces of silver in the world-the result of the accumulation of many centuries-the hopeless absurdity of such a supposition is obvious. Besides, if it were true, prices of commodities in silver countries would have been doubled in this period, which we know is not true. Hence, it must be admitted that bimetallists are right when they say that there has been no overproduction of silver, because prices have not risen in silver countries above their normal level; and if they can prove, as stated already, that general prices have fallen in gold countries, then we must believe them when they say that there has been an artificial increase in the demand for gold in those countries. In other words, in order to show that their version of the cause of the present divergence between the two metals is true (viz., that it is really due to the conduct of governments) it only remains for them to prove that the prices of commodities in general have fallen in gold countries. It is not necessary to adduce the evidences in proof of this lamentable fact, as all except the very wealthy have suffered from the

effects so keenly that they need no re-Falling prices have always benefited creditors at the expense of their debtors. This is obviously unjust, and the extent of this injustice may be measured from the fact that in England at the present moment loans on mortgages alone amount to not less than £2.700,000,000. Let us suppose that the fall in prices has been only 40 per cent. It has been much more, but even at this rate the total loss to debtors in England comes up to £1,800,000,000. It is the same in other gold countries. It is impolitic to allow this state of things to continue, because it is better to encourage debtors rather than creditors, since the former represent the active portion of the community, and the latter only the sleeping portion. Again, falling prices have benefited the creditors of the nation, i. e., the holders of the national lebt, at the expense of the whole taxpaying community. The injustice, or f we may speak the plain truth, the dishonesty of the situation is greater in the United States than in England, for the national debt was created on the basis of an inflated paper currency. That an amigable settlement of this an era of peace, will lead to a general disarmament in Europe, and, consequently, to an increase of industry, and prosperity and happiness, is not an idle dream. Yours very truly, for justice, honesty and the right .- A. S. Ghosh, Prof. of Economics and Mathematics, City College, Calcutta, in Mississippi

Valley Democrat. GOLD RESERVE OF BANKS.

Even the Slightest Shortage Causes a Tremor Despite the Amount of Silver on Hands.

Since 1873 the great banks of the world have looked to, and, in the main, relied upon their gold reserves. ice A shortage of gold at once causes a they may have. The demonetization of silver did its baleful work in two ways: First, it detracted, as above ed there to witness the parade. stated, from the efficiency of the silver already coined, by practically reducing it to the grade of "token" money. But secondly, it stopped the future who had easy access to the streets supply. This latter was by far the and to the stairway, commenced to more important. As a result the pour out of the building in great nummoney failed to keep pace with other bers, but it very soon became apparent things, and prices naturally fell. Not that a great majority of the occupants all at once. Not all in the same pro- of the hotel were either panic-stricken portion because different products or unable to make their way to the were affected by different conditions. ground floor. Windows were thrown Combinations measurably kept up the up on every side of the building, and prices of some, in other cases the rela- guests, mostly women, in all stages of tive supply diminished, and in still terror, made their appearance and utothers the demand increased. All of tered frantic appeals to the crowd bethese elements will affect prices. low for assistance. Therefore the decline did not all take | Failed to Break Their Awful Fall. place at once. It was irregular, spasmodic, and affected some things more 'they became more and more terrorthan it did others. But the trend was stricken, and presently some of them always downward, for the cause was in stood upon the narrow window sills steady operation. The supply of com- and beckoned to the spectators that modities outran the supply of money. they were about to leap. Men collect-A continuing fall of prices was in- ed upon the sidewalks ready to render evitable. A fall of prices means an ap- any assistance they could, and in the preciation of money. And as a mat- mean time some of the women left the ter of fact gold has risen an average of window sills and dropped to the streets. not less than four per cent, each year In most instances the efforts to catch stories below, and let himself down since 1873. Hence it will be seen that them and break their awful fall were if a man borrowed money no more than three years ago, he now has to pay the debt in money 12 per cent. more valuable than the money which he borrowed. This process is still going on and no human being can foresee the end. So far as they understand the question, the gold advocates seem to be literally without conscience. They are ready to subordinate every principle of equity to the maintenance of the gold standard. According to their ethics every requirement of honesty and morality is met by the gold dollar, no matter how rapidly its value increases. They are horrified at the idea of the creditor being paid in a cheaper dollar, but can see nothing wrong in the debtor being compelled to meet his payments in a dearer one. They in fact see nothing but the interests of the monied classes and those who stand on peculiarly advantageous ground. The man who is living on the interests of money, doing as before in countries having a silver nothing for the benefit of mankind. standard, such as China, Mexico, etc., the office holder, the college professor, the bank clerk, and a few others who occupy such a position that their salaries are practically fixed-these quence we would expect that the prices | are the only classes whose interests of commodities in general (except receive any consideration in the gold standard code of morals.

Seedless Oranges and Concord Grapes The seedless orange that has become so popular in California was originally found growing wild in the jungles of Brazil. The Concord grape also is gold standard countries, but, on the a wild plant, and the mac who removed it from the woods in Massachusetts died but recently .- N. Y. Sun.

Hard to Please Him. "Wife, what a lot of grammatical

Sudden Destruction by Fire of the Windsor Hotel in New York City.

LARGE NUMBERS OF GUESTS PERISH.

The Windows Were Crowded with People Witnessing the St. Patrick's Day Parade, Many of Whom Jumped from Windows and Roof to Instant Death.

New York, March 18.-Flames, which originated from the igniting of a lace curtain, burst forth from the second floor of the Windsor hotel, at Fortyseventh street and Fifth avenue, short-Iv after three o'clock vesterday afternoon, just as the St. Patrick's day parade was passing the building, and in a few moments they had leaped to the roof and enveloped the entire Fifth avenue and Forty-second street fronts of the hotel. Ten minutes later the flames were roaring through the interior of the hotel, and all escape by means of stairways and elevators was

Wild Scenes of Excitement. There was the wildest scene of exitement within and without the building. Hundreds of guests and employes were in the hotel when the fire broke out, and for many of them to escape was simply impossible. Probably from 10 to 15 lives were lost within a half hour, and 30 or 40 persons were injured in jumping from the windows and in rushing through the roaring names in e cerridors and on the stairways.

Died at Near-by Residences. Many who were injured died later at near-by residences and athospitals and others who made wild leaps to the stone sidewalks were so padly injured that they are still hovering between life and death. It may be 24 hours and more before the complete list of fatalities becomes known, and it will be longer than that before it can be ascertained definitely how many charred bodies are in the mass of fallen masonry that marks the spot where the hotel

A Spectacular Scenc. The fire was the most spectacular hat could be imagined. When it broke out Fifth avenue was crowded with people watching the St. Patrick's Day parade, and every window in the front of the hotel facing Fifth avenue was filled with spectators. The day was all that could be desired, and an unusually large nuraber of people were on the streets on that account, a fact

ovements of the firemen and police. Drove the People from the Streets. As soon as the flames were discov ered shooting from the windows, that part of the St. Patrick's Day proces sion which was near the building carre to a halt, and in a few minutes the parade was disbanded, for the police came rushing toward the fire from ev ery direction, and as far as they were able, drove the people from the streets.

One alarm after another was turned in, and the first of the fire engine were not long in appearing upon the scene. The engines caused a wild scramble among the paraders and spectators as they rushed along the street and fell into positions for ser-

In addition to the regular guests of tremor, no matter how much silver the hotel the windows were crowded by a large number of spectators, residents of this city, who had congregate

Panic-Stricken Guests. Soon after the first alarm was given people in the lower floors of the hotel.

As the flames gathered about them unavailing, for they struck the sidewalk, and in most cases broken limbs were the result.

Many Cases of Heroic Rescue. As soon as the firemen could get their scaling ladders into position they climbed the sides of the building and entered at every window where there was an unfortunate guest appealing for assistance, and many cases of heroic rescue were witnessed by the throng in the streets.

Taken to Helen Gould's Residence. At the corner of Forty-seventh street and Fifth avenue, directly across from Gould, and at her direction many of the injured were carried there, and were treated by physicians and nurses whom she had sent for. In the meantime the chief of police had telephoned to every hospital in the city asking that assistance be sent. Ambulances forced their way through the crowds as quickly as possible, and the mjured people who had made the frightfui leaps from the hotel windows were placed in them and removed to the

Leaped from Windows and Roof. Several occupants of the hotel appeared at the windows of the six a and beventh stories and even on the roof bate the subject fully he was ready to A DISHONEST POSTAL CLERK. points. Very few of them .scaped either instant death or injuries which

hospitals.

The Entire Building in Flames. to all those who were witnessing it.

Fell With An Awful Crash. Within 40 or 45 minutes after the sion, unanimously approves the could not say how much he has purfire broke out the walls showed every | tervailing bill.

indication of falling, and presently, with an awful crash they struck the asphalt-paved street in front of the hotet, and caused the hundreds of pecple who were standing there to scatter ir every direction. This fall weakenel the walls on the Forty-sixthand Fortyseventh street sides, and they followed a moment later. When the walls fell the brick and mortar and twisted girders and corrugated iron filled the streets on three sides of the hotel.

Played Streams on Other Buildings Firemen continued to play streams the adjoining buildings, including Miss Goul's residence, which seemed in im minent danger of catching fire, but the flames were brought under control be fore they could reach any of them.

A Hall Boy Gives the Alarm. the hotel during the early stages of regulars. the fire. A hall boy discovered the flames while he was passing along the fourth floor, immediately over the tached to the fire alarm, but the chair broke, and then he cried out an alarm two killed and 20 wounded, among the of fire, and ran to the floor below. The latter being Lieut. Frank Jones. blaze was then licking up everything on the Fifth avenue end of the build ing, and the lad when he got to the American dining room, and gave the time, and they escaped. When the box reached the main floor, Warren Leland proprietor of the hotel, was in the real of the long hall, and the boy shoute to him that the building was on fire At Mr. Leland's instructions the ward Gen. Overshine's position. clerks tried to save all the books and papers, and the boy then rushed down

them escaped. A Daring Rescue by Firemen. One of the most daring rescues et fected by the firemen occurred on the fifth floor on the Fifth avenue front An elderly woman was seen at a win dow, and two firemen succeeded in reaching the window underneath. On: of them climbed to the coping of the and the Twenty-second regulars one window on which she was standing, and wounded. According to the official rethen swung the woman clear of the window, and landed her safely in the killed. arms of his companions, who, with the assistance of several firemen,

laundry. It is believed that all o

passed her to the street. The First Horror.

The first horror occurred just ninutes after the fire broke out. handsome woman appeared at the window of a room on the fouth floor. She held out her arms to the crowd below Then she raised her hands as if it supplication, and in a moment climbed to which interfered not a little with the the window and leaped. She turned about like a top, and struck the iron railing in front of the hotel. Her body seemed to be impaled there, but it fel off and into the areaway. She was dead. The woman was identified as Mrs. Amelia Paddock, of Irvington. N

> Heroic Rescue of Several Women. One of the most thrilling scenes of the fire-at a time when the building was a seething cauldron of flame-was the heroic rescue of several women from the upper stories. One had been carried down from the lifth story Mrs. A. H. Fuller, of Pittsburgh, then appeared, with her maid, at the window of the fourth story. It seemed an age before the ladder was lowered. Firemen ran up, and with great difficulty brought down Mrs. Fuller and her maid. Just as she was gotten out of the window a middle-aged women appeared at a window just north of that at which the ladder was placed. be rescued, prepared to jump. She was warned to keep back, and became pandense smoke. A hook-and-ladder man seeing the desperation of the woman seized a scaling ladder and went up story after story through the blinding smoke. He climbed to the coping just as the woman reappeared. Seizing her by the waist and holding tightly to the wall of the building, he crept slowly on the coping and passed the fainting prepared to defend the position aswoman to another fireman, who had braced himself to receive her. There was a dreadful suspense as the fireman drew the woman toward him, and finally had her safely on the indder. A tremendous cheer went up from the

Other Brave Rescues by Firemen. Fireman John Hanna, of the fireboat Zephar Mills, rushed prough the smoke to the top floor, and found Night Watchman MacNichol, ha'f asphyxiated. Hanna lowered him by means of a wire to the fire escape two the same way. His hands were badly cut by the wire. Then Hanna assisted the old man down the fire escape.

Fireman William Kennedy, of Engine Company 23, rescued a Mrs. Brann from the fourth floor of the hotel by means of a scaling ladder. His rescu was cheered by the immense crowd. A crippled woman was found on the floor of a room on the fourth floor unable to move, and was carried in safety to the street.

Assemblyman John H. Maher, Sherifi Dunn and Police Commissioners Hess, Sexton and Abell all assisted in trking persons from the hotel.

the hotel is the home of Miss Hoten THE COUNTERVAILING BILL The Object of the Indian Govern ment in Imposing Duties Upon Bounty-Fed Sugar.

> London, March 18 .- The secretary o state for India, Lord George Hamilton replying to a question in the house of nmons yesterday, stated that the onject of the Indian government in imposing countervailing duties upon bounty-fed sugar was to prevent the vast indigenous trade, based upon free enterprise and industry, being undermined by subsidized products of foreign countries. He added that if a on field. general disposition were shown to de-

until after discussion, although the act becomes operative Monday. He further resulted in their death in a short time explained that according to the law by which the bill was passed by the legislative council the measure would be-In the meantime the entire building come operative immediately after the was being enveloped in flames, which viceroy approves of it, but should the shot out from every window, and secretary of state of India subsequentformed a picture which struck terror ly signify his disapproval, the act charged with stealing moneyed letters. would cease to be law. Public opinior. He was caught in the act, and, it is uain India, the secertary said, in conclu

FILIPINOS AGAIN REPULSED.

Driven Back Fifteen Miles with Heavy Losses by Gen. Wheaton's Victorious Men.

Manila, March 20 .- Some of the rebals recently expelled from Cavite and the small towns in the vicinity of Pasig combined forces, and Saturday aight-as already cabled, attacked a company of the Washington volunteers, detached post at Taguig, about a mile and a half southeast of Pasig. Gen. Wheaton immediately reinforced apon the flames and also upon all of the Americans with two companies each of the Washington and the Oreron regiments. The post had held tae enemy in check, and the fire of the reinforcing companies repulsed them, driving them across to an island formed by the estuary. They were

There were many thrilling scenes it thus in front of the Twenty-second The Rebels Fought Desperately. On discovering that they were entrapped, the rebels fought desperately, rooms occupied by President McKin aided materially by the jungle and the ley's brother, Abner McKinley, and his darkness, but they were completely family. The boy pulled a chain at routed, with heavy loss, after two hours' fighting. The Americans lost

Determined to Punish the Enemy. Gen. Wheaton determined to punish the natives, and at daybreak vesterday floor above the main hall, ran into the his brigade started in the following order: The Sixth artillery holding the alarm to the guests there. Only a few extreme right, the Oregon volunteers persons were in the dining room at the heading the center, the Washington regiment keeping to the cage of the lake, and the Twenty-second regulars occupying the right of the line, which swept the whole country along the ake, in a southeasterly direction, to-

The line thus extended over two miles of country, rough and covered with the basement stairway and alarmed thick jungle, advanced 11 miles. The the women who were at work in the enemy fled, the last of them being seen about half-past three yesterday afternoon. At searcely any time did the Americans get within 1,200 yards

of them. Troops Returned Exhausted. The troops returned to Pasig last night, exhausted by the hard work under a hot sun. The Oregon regiment had one man killed and four wounded. ports no fewer than 200 Filipinos were

Now Command the Lake. Gen. Otis says the American army and gunboats now command the lake. He estimates that property of the insurgents valued at \$500,000 has been destroyed, while quantities of rice and sugar and 400 tons of coal, which is

very valuable here, was captured. The Filipinos Are Weakening. Many prisoners represent that the Filipino soldiers are weakening. The generous treatment that the Americans administer to the native prisoners and wounded seems to influence the insurgent army powerfully. In the opinion of the Americans, however, the Filipino leaders will continue to provoke fighting just as long as they can retain their hold upon their followers, because they have everything to gain

and nothing to lose. More Men Than Arms.

The enemy has twice as many men on their firing lines as they have arms, and the fact that so few arms are captured by the Americans is because the guns of the wounded Filipinos and many of those who surrender are spirited away.

The Tour of the Lake by Armed Tugs. The armed tugs Laguna de Bay and Oeste have returned to San Macati, and reported the results of their tour on the lake. On Friday morning last they shelled the town of Morong, the rebels The woman, fearing that she wou'd not fleeing without making any response to the fire. The Americans landed a party, which destroyed a quantity of ic-stricken, and stepped back into the stores and all the stone buildings, except the church.

The expedition then proceeded to Majaygay, where a sugar mill and a sawmill were destroyed.

Santa Cruz Strongly Intrenched. On arriving at Santa Cruz, a town of 1,200 inhabitants, it was found that the enemy was strongly intrenched and sisted by two gunboats and several launches. Moreover the mouth of the river was blocked with rocks and bam-

Exodus of Citizens

A few shells caused the exodus of the citizens, but not of the enemy's troops. The Americans did not attempt a land-Capt. Grant, who is in charge of the

expedition, asked for reinforcements, and will probably take Santa Cruz to-Arrivals at Manila.

The United States distilling ship Iris,

which left Honolulu, for Manila, with

the United States battleship Oregon, on February 20, arrived yesterday. Yesterday morning also arrived the

San Joaquin, the last of the overdue

English steamers sailing under Ameri-

can registers, that were detained by

the insurgents on the northwest coast Gen. Otis' Official Report. Washington, March 20 .- The war department yesterday received the fo!owing dispatch from Maj.-Gen. Otis

regarding operations against the in-Manila, March 19. Adjutant General, Washington-Our improvised gunboats under Capt. Grant, Utah artillery, have full possession of Lagunda de Bay; troops, inhabitants and property on shore of lake at our mercy. Wheaton's brigade on Pasig river line drove enemy northeast into the province of Morong. Last evening the enemy attacked a portion of his force south of Pasig, killing two men and wounding 20 of the Twenty-second infantry. This moning Wheaton moved against this insurgent force driving it to the south 15 miles, experiencing very slight loss. Enemy left 200 dend

Arrested for Stealing Moneyed Letters from the Mails-Made

a Confession. Pittsburgh, Pa., March 20-W. J. Fitzgerald, a clerk in the distributing department of the Pittsburgh post office since 1895, was arrested by Post Office Inspector W. W. Dickson, yesterday, derstood, made a full confession, though